FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Design—Annual Exhibition.
Booth's Theorem—The Ledy of Lyens.
Bijon Opera House—The Species Kuight,
Chickering Mails—Concri.
Body's New Theorem—The Brook. Fifth Avenue Theatre Sevilenso from Neveda Brand Opera House—Hi-Trested II Travstora Haverly's Theatre-Variety. Hoster & Hinly Gorden—Cencert. Hodison Square Theatre-Hami Kirka Ribbe's Gorden—Kerry Gov. Park Theatre-Joshua Willcomb. adard Theatre-Houbles.

San Francisco Minitello—Boarding School. Theatre Comique—Millian Joard Surprise. Dalon Square Theatre—My Parine. Waltack's Theatre—A Child of its State. Windsor Theatre-Massepps.

through many phases within the last six months. It has finally reached a point which affords ground for the inference that if GRANT should happen to be elected to the Presidency somebody would get cheated. It is interesting to contemplate these changes in the third term-programme.

Changes in the Grant Programme.

The GRANT programme has passed

First phase: Gen. GRANT is the very man for President, because he will give the country what it needs-a strong government. Second phase: We must have GRANT, be cause another rebellion is looming on the Southern sky; and GRANT is the only man who can put it down.

Third phase: We want GRANT to plant his heel on the necks of the rebel brigadiers, and grind them into the dust till they submit to the reconstruction code, and welcome Federal bayonets at the polls.

Fourth phase: Our dear colored brethren of the South are not now allowed to vote as they please, or even to vote at all. Their absence from the ballot boxes has prostrated the Republican party in all the States below the Potomac and the Ohio. GRANT will rebuild the party by means of the colored vote.

Fifth phase: With GRANT for the nominee we can revive the war spirit, unfurl the bloody shirt, and carry every Northern State in November.

Sixth phase: Halt! Gen. GRANT has returned from his wanderings in foreign lands. He is going through the South to take a look at things, and talk with the brigadiers. Seventh phase: GRANT reports from the South that things are levely down there. and that the brigadiers are first-rate smokers and drinkers.

Eighth phase: GRANT is of the opinion that if he can only secure the Chicago nomination, he will be able to carry four or five Southern States at the election. One of the Methodist Bishops down South has put up prayers for the third term, and Bon Toombs is getting ready to swear that GRANT is the coming man. D-n the niggers; we can get along without them!

Ninth phase: Boys, GRANT sends word all along the line that we must haul down the bloody shirt, roll up its gory folds, and earry on the campaign under the white banner of conciliation and peace.

So, three cheers for the GRANT machine, and three groans for all Republicans who are unwilling to follow in the track of its wabbling wheels!

#### Albanian Independence.

According to our correspondence from Constantinople, Mr. GLADSTONE'S return to power has been viewed with great apprehension as almost certain to accelerate the process of Turkish disintegration. There is a striking coincidence in the telegram announcing the revolt of the Albanian tribes and their establishment of a national government. This movement on the part of the Suitan's most fanatical subjects looks like a long step toward the final break up of the Ottoman power in Europe, and it is likely to have results very different from those which might have followed such an incident under the BEACONSFIELD regime.

It would, indeed, be strange if the independence of Serbia, of Montenegro, and GRANT dictation now wear a bold front, an Bulgaria had not awakened aspirations in one of the bravest races that have at any period occupied the Balkan peninsula. Whether, as FINLAY thought, the Skipetars or Arnauts are of a stock coeval and essentially identical with the Greeks, or whether, as philologists have inferred from their language, a still more primitive origin should be assigned to them, it is certain that | lier Convention has ever been seen. these natives of the Illyrian highlands have kept their physical and social type substantially unchanged through all the changes of two thousand years. They opposed successfully Epirote and Macedonian kings; and even the Roman power, although it seized their sea coast and walled them in upon all sides, failed to got up earlier, and if he had resolutely and gain any lasting hold upon the upland region. They alone of the Balkan populations held out for years under SCANDERBEG against the conqueror of Constantinople, and though they afterward accepted the faith of Islam, they have seldom yielded more than a nominal obedience to Ottoman authority. It was the virtual autonomy and indomitable character of the Arnaut chiefs that emboldened ALI Pasha toward the close of the last century to set up a goverument of his own at Janina, an experiment which seemed at one time no less likely to succeed than that of MEHEMET ALI in Egypt. From that date to this, the Arnauts have been reckoned among the subjects of the Porte, and have rendered, now and then, services of the highest value in war, furnishing, in fact, the only troops who could be trusted to cope with the Montenegrins. But Turkish laws and firmans have usually been a dead letter in their mountains, and the attempt to carry out the cession of Albanian territory stipulated by the Berlin treaty provoked the most formidable resistance which has at last culminated in the present open revolt. It is natural enough that the Presidency of the new Albanian Government should be conferred on the Miridite Prince, seeing that his district suffered most from the arrangements made at Berlin. The cool disposition of their homes by a knot of foreign diplomatists, must have seemed to the Miridites the more intolerable because their country, it is said, had never known the presence of a Turkish invader, and owed no subjection to the Porte except the duty of supplying a contingent

to its army. This Albanian Insurrection has been smouldering ever since the Congress of Berlin, and its outbreak in an avowed secession of the province was probably inevitable. But no one who has watched the recent course of events can doubt how the new problem would have been dealt with had Lord BEACONSFIELD remained in power. A feeble and fruitiess effort would have been made by Turkey to subdue the insurgents, and when her impotence had once more been demonstrated, another power would have been summoned to restore order in the peninsula. It is well known what agency Bis-MARCK, ANDRASSY, and BRACONSFIELD would have chosen for the purpose. The presence of Austria in Bosnia and her occupation his 60th year; Dr. Foss celebrated his 46th lost them on the other,

of Novi-Bazar, a fortress thrust like a wedge between Serbia and Montenegro, were significant indications of their intentions. If ever inference was justified by events, we may conclude that Austria was, meant to be the residuary legatee of the Ottoman estate in Europe. The first serious disturbance, like the present Albanian revolt, would have given the signal for her intervention, and for the advance of her frontier in the direction of Salonica. By way of protecting her right flank, she would have restored order in Albania as she has done in Bosnia, and the Illyrian highlands, under one pretext or

another, would have been virtually annexed. It is probable that the accession of the GLADSTONE Cabinet to office has put an end for the present to Austrian aggrandmement in the Balkan region. It appears from the remarkable letter by Mr. GLADSTONE, printed the other day, that the Austrian Government has felt constrained to assure the new British Premier of its non-aggressive purposes. It could not well continue to avow a contrary policy in view of Mr. GLADSTONE'S reiterated assertions. He has repeatedly declared, during the past three years, that the British Government ought to suffer no interference with the free development of nationalities in the east of Europe. The presumption, is he will insist on leaving the Albanians to fight out their quarrel with the Turks and make good their inde-pendence if they can, unrebuked by diplomatic remonstrances and unrestrained by

#### A Good Bill.

the strong arm of Austria.

We are glad to say that a practical and useful Licenso law for large cities seems now to be within the reach of the people of this State. We refer to the bill introduced by Senator Forster, and which is now before the House, having passed the Senate. The rates of license which it provides are from \$30 to \$100 for the sale of wine, beer, and ale, and from \$100 to \$350 for the sale of wine, beer, and liquors to be drank on the premises; and from \$100 to \$150 for the sale of wine, beer, and liquors to be drank off the premises. Every person applying for a license must produce the recommendation of twelve respectable citizens of the Assembly district in which he lives, and must give ample security that he will observe the law.

The general principles of this bill seem to us wise and sound. The attempt to prohibit the sale of liquor is vain; the necessity of regulating the sale is evident. If there is any defect in the bill, it is in setting the rates of license at too low a figure; but it is so great an improvement on the present law that its passage cannot, in our judgment, fail to prove of great public benefit.

#### No Subsidies.

The proposition that the United States shall guarantee dividends to stockholders in an interoceanic railway to be built by Capt. James B. Eads, or by any other person, is a proposition that ought not to be entertained for a moment.

If the world needs an interoceanic canal or a ship-transporting railway across the Isthmus of Papama, let the enpitalists of the world find out the need and build the work. The United States Government was not organized for any such purpose. No subsidies, and no complications outside of our own territory, is the only safe and wise rule for this country to follow.

#### A Stormy Convention.

There has probably never assembled on this continent so stormy a political Convention as we shall witness when the Republicans assemble at Chicago. The conflicting elements of the party will all be roused to white heat by that time.

At first it looked as if the GRANT men were going to have everything their own way, with scarcely a show of opposition. Messrs. Cameron and Conkling appeared to have captured the entire party, or at least so large a proportion of it that what was left was not worth caring for.

Now things wear a different aspect. The friends of the several rival candidates who at first bowed in meek submission to the promise to dispute every inch of ground until a nomination is finally reached. The Anti-Third-Term Republicans also

have found their tongues, though at a late day. But if they have been slow to begin the fray, they will be still slower to surrender.

On the whole, it is not likely that a live

## Eleventh-Hour Blaine.

Honesty is the best policy, but a man who is honest from policy is seldom honest

at the right time. Mr. BLAINE is now a conscientious opponent of a third term. Had his conscience heroically opposed and denounced the third term from the hour it was first spoken of, he would almost inewitably have been the Republican candidate, and very likely the next President.

Great as his political sins are, they might have been forgiven in view of such a sub-

Alas for Mr. BLAINE-his conscience slept!

The first Democratic Senator to favor Senator KELLOGG's retention of the disputed Senatorial seat is WADE HAMPTON of South Carolina. He discussed the legal aspects of the case, urging that the question, having been settled once, could not properly be reopened.

The House listened to Mr. Springer's denunciation of Godlovs S. Obth's record in the Venezuela claim swindle, and when h through ORTH attempted to reply. The House then resumed its routine work on the appropriations.

Mr. MURCH, the stonecutter from Maine, informed the House on Monday that no government could properly be called independent so long as it was forced to place its bonds on the money market for what they would bring. In the same speech Mr. Murch likened the goldloving, greenback-contemning capitalists of the country, whom he further described as "gambling Hessians and Congressional thieves." to the Roman patricians.

A committee of the State Board of Charities have found out that the juvenile delinquents on Randall's Island are ill lodged, ill fed, ill clothed, and not always properly cared for when sick. Why was not this found out

Of the four new Methodist Bishops only one, the Rev. Dr. WARREN of Philadelphia, is promoted directly from the ranks of the travelling preachers. Dr. Foss, well known in this city from his two pastoral terms in St. Paul's Church on Fourth avenue, has been Presiden of Wesleyan University since the fall of 1875; Dr. Haven has been Chancellor of Syracuse University since 1870, and before that had been in turn college professor, editor of the Methodist weekly newspaper in Boston. President of Michigan University, and President of the Northwestern University, near Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Hunst has been President of the Drew Theological Seminary since 1873, having been before that a tutor in classics and a professor of theology in a Methodist institution in Germany. All four make a show of scholarship, and at | made, ought to take place in America, even least three of them have had the advantage of though Bowell hitherto has as regularly won travelling away from home. Dr. Haven is in great races on this side of the water as he has

birthday in January, Dr. HUBST will celebrate his 46th birthday in August, and as Dr. WAB-BEN graduated at Middletown in 1853 he cannot be many years, if he is any, their senior.

We are infermed on behalf of Mr. Justice FIRLD, that his letter of regret on occasion of the Boss Shephend banquet was only formal, and not really regretful. In fact, we are told it was simply a brief declination, without any expression of feeling toward Shephend. But t is admitted that the Hon. BEVERLY TUCKER, who has hitherto been the most active and efficient promoter of Judge Field's campaign. was present at the banquet, and made a very elequent speech in honor of the great public robber and Boss of Washington. The question would then seem to be settled that in the event of Judge FIRLD's election Mr. TUCKER will not be Secretary of State; and we also conclude that his friend Boss SHEPHERD will likewise be ruled out,

The three Pennsylvania murderers who were hanged yesterday wore buttonhole bouquets on the scaffold. One of them prayed in a oud voice, and told the crowd he was going to his Saviour. The three ropes proved strong enough for their purpose, and no one was de-

By news from Europe it is shown that the engagements of ocean passages for the rest of this month indicate an even greater emigration to America than during the month of April. Yet at Castle Garden alone-not to speak of Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and other sea-ports—the revised official statistics for April show a total of 49,413 arrivals, and of these 46,821 were immigrants. In April of the year preceding there had been but 11,601 arrivals of mmigrants, showing a quadrupling this year, In the twelve months ending April 30 there were 198,876 arrivals of immigrants, as against 86,905 for the twelve months preceding. These facts make the revival of immigration one of the most startling public events of our daystartling alike for America and the Old World. If the increase continues it will soon amount something like a world's fever-a modern crusade of the human race in search of liberty

The DONOVAN-ROOKE fight seems to have culminated in a mere contest of trickery, as do many of the modern matches in the prize ring. Should the Goss-Ryan fight of next Tuesday, n which the same class of people are interested, figzle out in like fashion, the natural disgust of principals, backers, and would-be spectators will no doubt be supreme.

Apparently the General Conference was anable to see Brother Newman's eminent fitness for the episcopal bench, even after it had een pointed out by GRANT. The brother got 84 votes out of 390 on the first ballot, 36 on the second, and 24 on the third and last. Then the brother ran for Missionary Secretary, and was beaten; after which he ran for Secretary of the Church Extension Society, and was beaten again.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, a middle-aged shopkeeper explained in court that he had thumped one of his clorks over the head with a cane because he caught that young counter jumper in the act of cloping with his daughter; a husband complained that his wife had larruped him with a leather strap in the presence of jeering bystanders; and a drug clerk brought suit against a young woman for scratching his face and inflicting painful bruises on him with her fists behind his own prescription counter. The shopkeeper was set at liberty, sentence was suspended in the case of the muscular wife, and the young woman was bound over to keep the peace

Iroquois, the winner of the Two-Year-Old Plate at Newmarket, on Wednesday, will have a chance to show his speed in several other races this year. He is entered for the Two-Year-Old Stakes at the Epsom Summer Meeting, May 27. and for the Kingston Two-Year-Old Plate of 500 sovereigns and the Warren Nursery Plate, also of 500 sovereigns. July 22 and 23, at Sandown Park-all three races being five furlongs. He is also entered for the Finden Stakes six furlongs, at Goodwood, July 28, and, still later, Sept. 16, for the Rous Plate of 400 sovereigns, same distance, at Doneaster. With his easy winning at Newmarket, this colt has a good prospect of paying his way.

Widow Doyle of East Brooklyn had sixteen cows, the sale of whose milk was her only source of income. On Tuesday night some malicious rascal poisoned them. Twelve are dead, and the rest are supposed to be dving. Widow the milk trade, arrested for the crime. He says he is innocent, and for the credit of human uature it is to be hoped he is.

Vesterday morning was cold, and seemed colder than it was because of the heat of preceding days. A raw north wind blew sharply. whirling clouds of dust into everybody's eyes. The sun shone brightly, but its beams were a hollow mockery. They seemed to give no heat. The grass was green, the sky blue; but these colors, so deep and vivid, only made the cold feel colder. In the country there was not much dust to blow, but the wind whistled around the farmhouses and whisked the straw in the barnyard into heaps against the fence. It was a morning that made the hair of horse and cow stand on end and put the stables in bad humor. Horns clashed and hoofs rattled against stalls More milk was spilled than usual, and the farm hands felt like grumbling about the breakfast The farmer did grumble, for it was such a morning as he detests, cold and dry. Nothing grows on such a day. It is a harbinger of drought, and a May drought often means poor pasturage, poor meadows, and poor crops.

The two winners in the women's walking match of a week at San Francisco-Howard. 409 miles, and Tobias, 400-will be recognized as the winners of the similar match in this city. It is tolerably certain that women's walking matches are going out of date, frowned down in some cases by legislation and in others by public opinion.

The various operatic wars of the winter past and the winter before will prove, probably, to have been mere preliminary cross-roads skirmishes, should Mr. FREDERICK GYE carry out his threat to transfer his Covent Garden opera forces to New York next year. Under the rival banners of a Gye and a Mapleson operatic battles royal will be fought, with America as the arena. Warned betimes of Gen. Gyr's projected campaign, Col. Mapleson will be able to prepare for him a warm reception here.

The Indianapolis Journal complains of the condition and surroundings of the old cametery in that town. Here is the indictment:

tery in that town. Here is the indictment:

"Nothing need be said of the dilapolations and neglect, of broken railings and tumbling measurements, for these can be repaired. But the grawing fiver, cutting away the graves on the west; the growing business and agrear of the railreads on the east, the crash and rattle of thousands of cars, the veils of iscomotives, the squasis of blending large, the smoke and steam of milis and slaughter houses, these can never be moved or alleviated. Tear by year they grow worse, and as the city grows they must grow worse (aster. What is to be done? Sometr or later, two or ten years hence, the eld cemelry will have to be absurdanced, the graves must be emitted and the bones reharred, the tumbstones and monuments removed, and the site sold for business purpose. If it is not done the cemetery will remain a daily descertation and an outrage on the feelings of those whose draid are fured to remain there."

This is a terrible state of affairs. Why should the dead be forced to remain in such a horrible

The rumor that the Wall street bulls are preparing for the erection of a statue to

JOHN SHERMAN in Broad street is premature. ROWELL's proposition to walk against HART, PROBAM, DOBLER, or any other man in the world for \$2,500 or \$5,000 a side, the winner to take the stakes and half the gate money. shows that he is not alarmed at the prowess of the colored pedestrians. But such a match, if

#### THE TWO MEN OF GALENA.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The Grant mana gers in Illinois and at Washington have long suspected and sometimes charged Washburne with bad faith in his professed support of the third-term candidate. Knowing his intimacy with Blaine and his personal relations with some of Blaine's influential backers, they believe that his "devotion" to Grant was only assumed in order to strike him down more effectually when the time same for treachery to be effective. In justification of these charges the third

termers now dwell upon the fact that Washburne failed to attend and address the Grant meeting at Chicago, which was intended as the great demonstration for Illinois. Emory Storrs, the defender of Babcock, whom Grant secretly furnished with facilities for breaking down the prosecution and conviction of his corrupt Secretary, figured as the bright particular star of that occasion, when Washburne was expected to come to the front and occupy the first place. At the recent election of delegates in Chicago when Washburne's name was used to lead the opposition against Grant, and to form a combination with Blaine by which the County Convention would be controlled, Washburne could easily have arrested that movement, or at least have deprived it of any dangerous vitality. Instead of helping Grant in the hour of his extremity, he quietly departed from Chicago, and left his particular friends to make the fight and

to rivet the links of a coalition with Blaine. After these two signal events -both most seriously affecting the candidacy of the "strong man"—it is easy to see that the future relations between Grant and Washburne are not likely to be close or confidential. One thing Grant never forgives, and that is opposition, direct or indirect, to his personal interests or ambition. He followed Sumner to his grave for resisting the San Domingo job, and he sought, with cold malice, to punish every Republican who joined the Liberal movement in 1872, or who was in any way instrumental in exposing the corrup-

portal, taken down with great care, will be reconstructed on a line with the north transept
door. This portal was designed by Col. James
Renwick, the architect of the proposed Home.
The building will be in the latest decorated
Gothic style, corresponding to that of the
church and rectory. Its greatest breadth fortyseven feet. The front will be twenty-nine teet.
The front will be of white marble, three stories
high, with window traceries similar to those of
the church. An octagon tower sixty-one feet
high will rise above the main entrance. The
roof will be of siate. The rear of the structure
will be two stories high, of marble, with Gothic
dormer windows. The first story will contain
a study for the rector, a vestry room, a choir
room, and a large storeroom. The second story
will be divided into rooms for the use of socletics of the church. In the upper story will
be the exten's quarters. The starways will
be fre-proof. There will be a rear entrance
from Fourth avenue through bronerty owned
by the church. The actual cost of construction
is set at \$27,000. This sum is already secured.
As it was only list season that Grace Church
ruised a debt of \$30,000, which had stood for
years, this new outbay is quoted as strong evidence of its financial strength. A dipt kitchen
will be maintained in the Grace Home.

## BALTIMORE'S SUGAR TRADE.

A Meeting of Business Men Enraestly Com-

Baltimore, May 13 .- A meeting of merchants and business men of Baltimore was held at the Board of Trade rooms this afternoon to protest against the present laws regulating the sugar trade, Mr. D. J. Foley, from a committee previously appointed, submitted a report which, after reciting the fact that the sugar trade of the port had been totally oblitented attributed th dition of affairs to the ated attributed the condition in the report infair and discriminating tariffs. The report iso went into details on other minor causes, and concluded with a series of resolutions which earnestly requested Representatives and which earnestly requested Representatives and Senators in Congress to vote for the Carlisie Sugar Tartif bil. The resolutions also earnestly request Southern and commercial cities to orge their Representatives and Senators to vote and promote the success of the Carlisle Sugar Tartif bill as best calculated to restore their former trade and render them less tributary to the port of New York. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following committee was appointed to visit Washington to urge the passage of the Carlisle bill: Messrs, John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railraad; W. W. Spence, Richard D. Fisher, W. H. Graham, S. E. Hoogerwerff, O. A. Counchman, J. Randolph Mordeesi, Henry M. Warfled, Stephen Bonsai, John W. Davis, Wm. Kerser, Wm. H. Perot, J. E. Tate, Calvin Chestnut, Joshua Levering, D. J. Foley, and S. S. Stump.

# Where has Mr. Conkiling Obtained New Light?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are many who don't understand, while others do, what appears on the surface like baid inconsistency on the part of Senator Conkling when he so frequently of late declares his belief that with Grant as a candidate the Republicans can almost be sure of carrying three or four of the Southern States. Certainly opinions of that kind are far from being in accord with those he gave expresare far from being in accord with those he gave expression to at the State Convention of his party in September last, and in the speech made soon after at Brooklyn, and again at Utica in February, when he reminded those who intend to him of the importance of harmony and unity in the coming Freshlential struggle, as the Democracy needed only 47 votes from the whole North, in addition to the 186 of his solid South, to give them the Fresidency, and the solid South, the structure of the following the solid South, what has harmoned since that time to cause him to entertain a different opinion as to the result of the contest so soon to be in-accurated Does Mr. Conkling, in his present condition of what begins to appear almost like desperation, hope he can just barely save his third-term scheme from complete everthrow and utter rian by doubly assuring his party that the normation of the ex-fresident will be sure to add the electoral vote of certain States of the South to the Republican column. It is every day becoming more apparent that Conkling and Cameron are not the only men occarating the party machine who now discover a great deal more was promised and under taxen at Harrisburg and Utac string the month of February than is like is to be carried out. A Calinorman much say, "Idoesn't look as if it was going to pan out we have a south to be sire to an in the sire to be carried out. A Calinorman much say, "Idoesn't look as if it was going to pan out we have to be sire to an account of the pan out we have a south to be sire to an account of the pan out we have a south to be sire to an account of the same and the and the same and the sa ion to at the State Convention of his party in September PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

## Why Grant Will Not Answer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are told hat we need a strong government, and that Gen. Grant will give it to us. We need a strong government, it is true, but its strength must depend on the confidence true, but its strength must depend on the confidence which the people repose in its rulers. Even under the Administration of the imbecile Hayes the Mational Guard was found competent to do several things. We want fair and tree election, the voters unawed by Federal troops and Federal marshals. We want at a schnowledgment of State rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. We want the military suitervient to the cut power. We want the military suitervient to the cut power. We want the army to protect the rights of the people, not no suitevit them. And last, but not least, we want our President to be the servant of the people, not list master. wall cour Franch to be seen to the have under a third-term Administration. We have not had them under a fraudatent Administration, but it is to be hoped we shall have them under the next Administration. Such are a few of the many reasons why Grant should not be nom-inated, or, if nominated, should not be ejected. They are the reasons of a great many here, and should be the reasons of all.

CHARLES BLAKE.

SAGORATUS, May 10.

SAUGERTIES, MAY 10. The Hudson River Steamboat War Ended. Newburgh, May 12.-The steamboat war on the Hudson has just been ended by the purchase of the opposition steamboat Amtrew Harder by Homer Ramsopposition steamboat Ambrew Harder by Homer Rams-dell, President of the Positikeepsic Transportation Com-pany. The Harder will be run as an auxiliary to the steamboats Hasbronck and Miller. The purchase in-volves the transfer of the dock property and the barge and transportation business carried on fee forty seven years by Pinhis D. Ledver, at Highland, Usiler County, The places affected by the transfer are Positikeepsic, Highland, McDon, Maribarough, Newburgh, Courawal, and Cozens's, including the herry and Tout growing re-gions of the Hudson, whose grodness are nightly shipped to New York City.

The Question Settled at Last. From the Kanasa City Times.

The Times has full and reliable imformation has Mr. Tilden will not be nominated at Cincinnati.

CONGRESSMAN ACELEN'S CASE, Beloy in Setting a Report from Committee Censure Not Probable.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The case of Representative Acklen, charged with committing legislative forgery, is proceeding very slowly in the House Judiciary Committee. The Foreign Affairs Committee made its report to the House on the 19th of February, showing beyond dison the 19th of February, showing beyond dispute that Mr. Acklen was guilty of the offenee. He demanded, however, as his right that the question of motive should be taken into consideration with the facts of the case in making judgment, and the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the reasons which led Mr. Acklen to make a false report to the House. The committee has widened the scope of the investigation considerably. Representative King, in whose name Mr. Acklen made the false report to the House, has produced all the evidence in his possession showing the extent of the fraud. Mr. Acklen against him. On one occasion Mr. King was compelled to act on the defensive. Mr. Acklen charged that his colleague had employed a detective by the name of Cunningham to shadow him (Acklen). The detective gave evidence to this effect. Mr. King showed that the detective making his charges in close conversation with Mr. Acklen. Subsequently the detective quit Washington, and, at the request of Mr. Acklen, all the testimony given by him was withdrawn.

What report will be made by the committee is uncertain. Several of the members are of the Opinion that no corrupt motive has been shown to have inspired Mr. Acklen's conduct. Others believe that he has been guilty of conduct which ought to deprive him of a seat in the House. As Mr. Acklen has been deteated for the renomination to Congress, it is possible that no recommendation of censure will be made.

WADE HAMPTON HELPING KELLOGG. pute that Mr. Acklen was guilty of the offence,

## WADE HAMPION HELPING KELLOGG.

A Speech to which Both Democrats and Republicans Gave Attention. WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Wade Hampton

made a speech in the Senate to-day on the Kellogg-Spofford case, taking Kellogg's side. It

was known that both of the South Carolina

malice, to punish every Republican who joined the Liberal movement in 1872, or who was in any way instrumental in exposing the corruptions and profligacy of his administration. It may not be politic now for Grant's remaining friends to make open war on Washburte, but Logan and Conkling and Cameron and the rest of them have resolved, if ever they get the opportunity, to make him feel the sharp edge of a bitter resentment. They contend that his whole course in regard to the Presidential question has been directed by a sly and sellish game to make himself the conspromise candidate, expecting, in a certain contingency, to be adopted by the Grant and Blaine men as the dark horse? at Chicago.

\*\*GRACE HOME.\*\*

A New Building to be Erected between Grace Church range of the church and the Rectory.

Plans have been completed for the construction of an addition to the buildings now standing upon the Grace Church property. A small extension of the church edifice which formerly filled the space between the church and the rectory has been forn down, and on this ground the new building to be called Grace House for the constructed on a line with the north transent down will be exceted. The handsome marbie portal, taken down with great care, will be received and the rectory has been forn down, and on this ground the new building to be called Grace House for the constructed on a line with the north transent down will be exceted. The handsome marbie portal, taken down with great care, will be received and rectory. Its greatest dorth will be convick the architect of the proposed Home. The building will be altered to the species against Kelloga. Hinton at the prolone has been proved the control of the country of the control of the country of the count Senators were opposed to unseating Kellogg and the galleries were filled. For the first time

MR. ORTH BADLY USED UP. A Spirited Speech by Mr. Springer on Orth's Venezuela Claims Record.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-Mr. Springer replied to-day to Godiove S. Orth's explanation of the Venezuela claim swindle. He criticised Orth for acting as attorney for fraudulent claimants. between the time that he had been elected as a member of Congress and the time he had taken his seat. This, Mr. Springer contended, was a clear violation of the provisions of sections 1.781 and 1.782 of the Revised Statutes. He referred to the fraudulent character of the Venezuelan award, characterizing it as an outrage upon the Government of Venezuela, and a disgrace to the civilization of the age. In conclusion, he said: I will not deal in adjectives, and the rules of the House furnish me all the and the rules of the House furnish me all the scope I desire in explaining my sense of duty. I submit to this House and to the country whether my course in endeavoring to expose feaul and prevent our Government from enforcing with army and may the payment of dishouest and fletitous claims, or his, in urging, as a member of Congress, coercive measures, and after having been elected to Congress in acting as altorney for the Venezuelan claimants, for which he received \$7,000, is deserving the condemnation which he invites.

zuelan claimants, for which he received \$7,000, is deserving the condemnation which he invites."

Mr. Springer, in connection with his remarks, presented certified copies of all papers in the case and of the claims of Beales. Nobles, and Garrison against the Government of Venezuela from the files of the Mixed Commission appointed for the settlement of claims established under the Convention of April 25, 1865, between the United States and Venezuela. It was ordered that they be printed and referred to the Commisse on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Orth recited in a tone of great bitterness to what he called the "extraordinary diatribe of the gentlemas from Illinois." and spoke of the "maignity of the heart that had tried to torture his conduct into a criminal act." He declared that Mr. Springer had for years pursued him with the maignity of a political and personal enemy, and said that he might on some future occasion make further exposure of Mr. Springer's traces.

Mr. Springer's traces.

Mr. Springer called him to order for intimating that there was anything latent and kept behind, and he defled him to make now the exposure which he threatened.

Mr. Orth, continuing his remarks, argued that Mr. Springer had not met the various charges which he (Mr. Orth) had made against him on the previous occasion—particularly a charge that the Venezuelan investigation had

charges which he (Mr. Orth) had made against him on the previous occasion—particularly a charge that the Venezuelan investigation had been conducted by Mr. Springer without authority from the House or the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He reiterated the charge that the publication of the Springer report in the Chirago Times before it was made to the House was a partisan act on the part of Springer to connect the name of Orth with the Venezuelan scandal. He defended himself from the charge of misconduct in connection with his employment as an attorney for the distribution of the award, and said that no one but a man who desired to blacken and defame his character could have put such a malignant construction on his conduct.

Mr. Springer dismissed the subject with the contemptuous remark that there was nothing in Mr. Orth's speech that needed reply.

## Private Executions Proposed in Russia.

From the St. Petersburg Golos. The Minister of Justice has submitted to the Czar for his approval a new law directing that executions shall hereafter take place in the prison yards and in the presence of certain officials, instead of in public places and in the presence of the populace. It is reported that the Czar is disposed to acquiesce in this change. The reasons that have influenced the Minister of Justice are these: Since 1875 it has repeatedly happened in St. Petersburg, as well as in the other cities of Russia, especially in the city of Penza, that political criminals, on their way to execution, have created disturbance by publicly protesting against their senence and by calling the people to revolt against the Government; besides, they have given a bad example by refusing with insults, the last religious consolations offered to them. Even the loudest drumming has not always covered their inflammatory voices, and sometimes they have succeeded in exciting the sympathy of the crowd. Of course such a state of affairs could not be endured, and so it was proposed as early as 1876 to execute criminals in private. But, in view of the extreordinary political troubles from which Russia has been suffering for the past few years, it has hitherno been deemed advisable to preserve the public execution.

Political criminals are proue to regard themselves as victimus sacrificed for opinions and martyrs of ideas. The more they are sure of their invitable end, the more they are sure of their invitable ond, the more they are ready to exert their last efforts to excite the sympathy of the people. In the crowd, among thousands of people, there may be found a fanate to proclaim his sympathy with the condemned, and so a great discinct of the people. The people of th the Czar for his approval a new law directing that executions shall be ceafter take place in the

THE LAW OF WINDOW LIGHTS.

When Can a Man Lawfully Shut Off the Light

from his Neighbor's Windows? There has been a great deal of litigation both in England and the United States on the subject of window lights, and the right of one property owner to secure unobstructed light and air ever the property of another. The general rule in England has been that where light and air have been thus enjoyed for twenty years undisturbed, a right to their further enjoyment has been acquired and cannot be taken away. Yet there is an old English case where the Judges held that if two men own two parcels of land adjoining, and one of them build a house upon his tine, looking into the other's land, and this house continues thus for thirty or forty years, yet the other may, upon his own land, lawfully erect a house or other thing over

land, lawfully erect a house or other thing over and against the other's lights and windows, and the other can have no cause of action, because "it was his folly to build his house so near to another's land."

Of course, if land has been sold at any time reserving rights to light and air over adjacent property then under control of the one who made the sale, the right to light and air over that property may be maintained. In some cases the courts have been called upon to determine such rights whore adjacent lots belonging to the same owner were sold to different parties within five minutes. The English doctrine of the acquirement of a right to light and air over another's land by means of units, turbed enjoyment for twenty years or more. and air over another a man y means of units-turbed enjoyment for twenty years or more, has not been recognized in this country in most of the States. In New York, Massachussits, South Carolina, Maine, Maryland, Pennsylva-nia, Alabama, and Connecticut the English doctrine has been discarded; but in Illinois, New Jersey, and Louisiana it has been main-tained.

A leading case in New York is that of Parker s. Foote, where the Court held that ac action A leading case in New York is that of Parker vs. Foote, where the Court held that no action could be maintained against an owner for taking light and air from another's land, and the Court said: The party has no remedy but to build on adjoining lands opposite the offensive window. There is no principle upon which the modern English doctrine upon the subject of lights can be supported. It may do well enough in England, but it cannot be applied in the growing cities of this country without working the most mischlevous consequences."

In Tyler's "Law of Boundaries, Fences, and Window Lights" there is much space given to this interesting subject, and many cases are cited. Summing up the results of it all, the cited. Summing up the results of it all, the author says:

"The authorities clearly settle the proposition that where the owner of two properties, one of which has enjoyed a continuous right to window lights over the other, disposes of the window property which has enjoyed that right, there is an implied grant to him that a right to the window lights shall be enjoyed therewith. So that if he parts with the tenement which has enjoyed the right to window lights over another property, he and consequently these claiming

property, he and consequently those claiming under him are bound by the implied grant and

property, he and consequently those claiming under him are bound by the implied grant and right."

Judge Cowen, in a case in the Supreme Court of the State of New York to 1855, gave his opinion that "the person who makes a window in his house which overlooks the property of a neighbor does an act which he strictly has no right to do. He enjoys an easement of his neighbor's property which in time may ripen into a right. But before sufficient time has clarsed to raise the presumption of a grant he has no right."

In another case decided in the Supreme Court in 1856, it was held, "Darkening another's windows, or depriving him of a prospect by building on one's own land where no right to high unobstructed has been acquired by grant or proscription, invades no legal right." The courts have gone very far in enforcing a right to high and air over another's land, where proof is given that such right has been granted for a consideration. Owners have not only been thus prevented from building above accretain height, but have even been prevented from building on their own land at all. But in the case of independent owners of land, most of the courts of this country will upholi a man in building on his own land to the exclusion of light and air from his neighbor's dwelling, unless the right to such light and air has been acquired in some way.

#### States Island Raticond Littgatter

om his neighbor's dwelling, unless the right such light and air has been acquired in some

Attorney-General Hamilton Ward has begun suit in the name of the people for the dissolution of the Staten Island Railroad Company and the annullment of its charter. The corporation, which was organized in 1851 to operate a railroad from Vanderbilt's Landing, on States Island, to Tettenville, and which was afterward granted the privilege of running a ferry to New York, suspended operations in September, 1872, and became insolvent. Judgments aggregating about \$100,000 were obtained against the company in suits for damages resulting from the explosion of the stemer Weathed on July 39, 1871, wherehe about 100 tree were lost not over 100 persons were permanently pilored. A large number of entits by those who suffered from the disester are still pending. With Broadmirst, one of the virtims, whose will for \$30,000 damages to sail sourced, nowed before Julia Donathe, in Sanche Court, Chambers, wester, the state of the pending with the storiety dependent of the pending of the storiety dependent persons and the storiety described in the storiety dependent persons and the storiety described in the storiety described in the storiety dependent persons as the storiety described in the storie

## The Vermont Greenback-Labor Party.

MONTPELIER, May 13.-The delegates of the Greenback Labor party of the State, numbering about fifty, met in Mosaic Hall at mon, to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Chicago on June & Gen. George J. Stannare of Burlington, Chairman of the State Committee, was made permanent Chairman; C. F. Clough of Waterbury, Chairman of the Committee on Resolu-tions. Belgrates were appelished to the Chicago Conven-tion, and it was arranged that the state Convention for the State breket will be called on June 22. It is left to the state breket will be called on June 22. It is left to the were adopted device that the unpresent Resolutions, should be issued by the Government, and that the amount tested should be whatever the business interests of the country require that no more interest bearing bends should be based by the Government, and those new cut-standing he paid according to tenor as soon as possible; that the present rational beauting system is unjust and uniar; that the great wealth of the mation, having been produced by the laboring classes, legislation should favor such classes as much as the baliser or money loaner. of Waterbury, Chairman of the Committee on Resolu-

## Washburne Still for Grant.

PORTLAND, Me., Mny 13 .- The Advertiser says: 'In an interview with Mr. E. B. Washburne, now visiting his brother here, he states that his candidacy is out time, repudiating all combinations with other candidates, and will, not be a candidate under any crounstances. As to the charge that he is easily of turilicity toward Grant, he dended, and says that the result of the Cook County Convention was a greater surprise to him than to any one cise."

## A Buddhist Mission to the United States.

From Sile Takin Times. The famous Hon-guwan-ji of Kioto-perhaps attitute in the example man, and and hard-one premises. This is the sect, it will be remembered, from which it has been proposed to send missionaries to the United states and Europe, to convert the page bewighted leathers of those countries from the errors of Christianity to the only true faith. It is a fact that there is in the handsome new college of the sect in Kings a number of young men who are being instructed in Kingson and trained in the only my with the view of their being utilinately sont across the seas with the object mentioned.

#### These Wicked Bemorrate. From the Nation.

The Democrats in Congress have actually, in

A Southern Delegate to Chicago. Said Phothe Hensparrow of North Caroline. To her spouse, when the son was quite high; Git up, you big loafer, and stretch me a line, And hang out these clothes for to dry."

Oh, 'taint worth the while," her Tobias replied " My sperrit despises such work.
Pil soon be as happy as a clam at high tide; I'll soon be content as a Turk.

No more of this washing, you Phosbe, for you: No dredgery siter a while; For you shall have nothink whatever to do. But dresmn' and puttin' on style.

Pil build you a house in the heart of the town, And paint it in colors brick bright,
And you from the window shall brashly look down Alike on the black and the white.

I recken I'll buy Colone! Junmerson's place-Twill suit me, I know, to a charm-And git me blood horses to ride and to race, While the niggers took out for the farm.

It's goin' to take cash, and a heap on it, too, To hald the Republican fort.

I wish that I knew—say, Phone, do you?—
How diamonds sells by the quart?

Law sakes!" exclaimed Phobe; "the man is a loon; liis head's in a terrible state."

Tobias replied: "The Convention's in June, And you bet I'm a full delegate!

Get free passes from agent at 513 Third avenue, and get a hame that cannot be taken from you for debt. See real estate advertisement - 4.6c.

Waiter jackets at Baldwin the clothier's. Perfect cut and insed. - Ada.

SUNBEAMS.

-Moody and Sankey are to pay for the

ducation of twelve Creek Indian girls at the Northfield. -Edward S. Stokes and the widow of

James Fisk, Jr., chansed to sit at the same table in an Atlantic City hotel. A. G. Burgess of East New York has produced a new scatting which he calls Brown a Blyon It bears much bigger flowers than the old sort. ...The task of transforming Rome into a

edern city has proved a very costly affair, and the ag-criaking is now at a half from lack of further funds. -The Rev. Mr. Perrin of Springfield proclaims from his pulpit that checkers, chess, backgam-mon, and croquet are sinful under any circumstances. -A Detroit mule accomplished the feat of kicking two men at once. Aithough they stood several

-Boston wonders what was the motive of the person who cut all the rhodedendron buds in the Public Garden, in such a way that there can be no flowers this year.

feet apart, each received one of the beast's hind feet in

-Forgeries have of late been frequent in France, 100f, bank notes, printed by way of precaution in the United States, with an English heading, having been -Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and "Evaneline" have been translated into Bohemian, and a sec-nd edition of the Bohemian translation of Shakespeare's

Othello" and "The Merchant of Vennce" has appeared. -Dr. Peck of Indianapolis has amputated the legs of a young girl on account of decay in the bones, produced by excessive rope lumping. He advises parents and teachers to prohibit this play under all circumstances.

The electric light will be again used at the French Salon this season, although the jury of paint-ing protest strongly against this mode of lighting as too

equal and glaring, injuring almost invariably the effect I painting and not improving that of scuipts -The Postmaster at Victoria, Mo., recognized the handwriting of a rival on a letter addressed to a young women to whom, he also was paying attentions. He could not resist the temptation to open the envelope and read the epistle. His crime was detected and he

-The Evangelical Ministers' Association of Boston announce that in September next they will discuss the question, "The Theatre-Should the Aimbo-to Exterminate or to Purity it?" The theatre managers of that city are meanwhile making the usual prepara-

-Emile Augier's play of "L'Aventurlère," in which Sarah Bernhardt makes her appearance in London, was first produced during the revolutionary year of 1848, and was rewritten ten years later for the Theatre Francais. It is well known here by the adaptation made by Mr. Robertson under the title of "Home," and has had more than one long run at Wallack's. -The late Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone's

favorite author was Homer. The present Lord Derby said recently of his father that "the only thing he knew perfectly was Homer, and even at that Mr. Gladstons beat him." Mr. Bright's favorite author is Milton, a copy of which he always extrice in his pocket. Mr. Lowe, in his great speeches on the reform debates of 1868, laid Virgil and Ovid heavily under contribution -At Monaco, a few days ago, while the

Monte Carlo gambing room was crowded, an explosion broke the wimlows, leoking glasses, and timepieces, and threw down and slightly injured several persons. It is believed that a dynamite bomb was thrown into the room for the purpose of robbing the bank during the panie, and one player was attacked and robbed by four men, but as the officials all remained at their posts no further plunder was effected. -A negro woman was entering the Arch. Street Theatre, Philadelphia, five years ago, with a ticket which she had purchased. Admission was demed, and an usher was ordered to put her off the premises.

She resisted stoutly, and was considerably injured before the man finally ejected her. She such for damages and got a verbate of \$300. Mrs. Joint Drew, who insumes the theatre, contested the case to the utmost but the Court of Appeals has finally sustained the verdict. -Mr. Gladstone, in taking upon himself the duties and responsibilities of the offices of First Lord, of the Treasury and Chamedior of the Exchequer, follows an example set by several of his predicessors in Downing Street. The two points were hold simultaneously by Walpole, Standiore, Pelbam, Grenville, Pitt, Addington, Perceval, Caming, and by Feet in 1834 and 1835. Mr. Gladstone himself also, at the close of his last administration,

acted as his own Chancellor of the Exchequer -The residence of Rajah Brooke, in Wiltshire, Empland, is offered for sale on account of his ap-proaching return to Sarawak. The home, which is of stone and of classic architecture, is advertised as con-taining four reception rooms and sixteen bedrooms. There is stabling for six horses, a carriage house, and

every appurenance essential to a well-ordered country residence. The estate, which is known as Presion House, is a little more than thirty acres in extent. -Mrs. Wilkins of Oxford, N. C., had three children of her own and was stepmosher to a boy. The latter annoyed her by stealing catables from the pantry and she tried in varn to prevent his depredations. She locked the directed of the food in a clear, and he opered it with a skeleton key. Finally she poisoned some c put it in a closet, and went away for a day's visit. Or r return, instead of finding that the boy was lead, or the remains of two of her children who had t

-"What between Newmarket and my gun by day," wrote Charles James Fox to Mr. Wakedold, "and between Grid and Voltaire's 'Zaire' by most ! and that there ever was such a pince as the thouse of Commons." Lord Beauenstield has somewhat the said feeting. He writes to Lord Beniford to say that he is "going down to Hughensten with a batch of the lost lovels, and now that spring is vielding to summer, he hopes, with their aid, to enjoy in the country some

-The names of racehorses are literally & mmentary spon the history of the world. In 1813 the 2,000 guineas were won by Sir Charles Bunbury's Suolensko, suggestive of the retreat of Moscow. There has never been a docade since 1880 in which Marenge has not been commemorated by a great racer. Waterior, salamanca, Vittoria, and Blenheim are all represented to the racing calendar. Wellington, Selson, and Collings and attest the patriolism of British racing men. Blueher wonths Derby in 1814, and distinguished matrimonial alliances have been celebrated, as in the case of Prince Leopold, who won the Derby in 1810. So with us, we have deal Gen. Grant, Commosfore Vanderbilt, and Edwin Forcest.

-The Princess Frederica of Hanover's sarriage to a private gentleman, who was equerry to late King of Hanover, was opposed by her brother, the Duke of Cumberland and de face King of Hanaver, but Queen Victoria, who approves of love matches, and who gave one of her own daughters to the sen of a Scotch nobleman, as head of the family even encouraged it, and leaf it the sanction of her presence. Morganatic marriages have been almost the rule in the house of Brunswick. In one instance even the descendant of a morganatic family sat on the throne. Duke George William of Zelle married morganatically a young French woman. Eleanor d'Olbreuse, and their dauchter became the wife of George L, was the mother of George II., and is, therefore, an arcestress of the Queen and the Princess Fruderica.

-It was at the meeting of the Caldnet held in Lord Salisbury's bedroom on the day after his return from Haiffeld House, after his long liness, that the question of immediate dissolution was decided. The idea was streamously opposed by the Premier, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Salisbury, and they stated reasons for their views which turned out to be thoroughly well founded. On the other side they found arrayed against them the Home Secretary, the First Lord of the Adam raity, the War Secretary, and the Chancellor of the Etchequer, who were no less energetic is declaring their conviction that an immediate dissolution, following of the Liverpool and Southwark elections, would give the Government a new lease of power. The question wa then put to the vote, and the Premier found himself in \$ decided minority.

-Some new regulations have just been issued with regard to the Sevres manufacture shield in may be interesting to collectors to know Article 1. The old Sevres mark under the glaze is reestablished. Dating from March 18, 1880, the sale of the units parter lain of the national manufacture of Several is intermitted. Art 3. Defective works of this manufacture are to be for stroyed. Art 4. Objects that are not considered withciently fine to be decorated will be given gratuitiesly to the hospitals of Paris, the mark being obliterated. Ark Objects which, although sufficiently good to rated, yet do not present all the qualities necessary to be classed in the category called the chair, may be und under the following conditions. They may be decrapt with color or with color and gold, but they are not in bear a decoration of gold only; they must receive beneath the fire mark, another mark on the glass bearing these

words: "Eleves de la manufacture de sevres -Victor Hugo, even by his most devited admirers, bus not hitherto been tack ned as an action in the imited sense in which the term is reserved used. Yet it would seem from six drawings to him which are published in L'Acrthathe is well envised to the mane. for these drawings are remarkably effective works, coived in a world poetic spirit, somewhat in the six Gustave Dors. His artistic processes are reconst. generally. The explained laughtingly to a quantities, "make use of my ink bottle as a painter a d fine is order to make my thats lighter, I throw has a later a discount of the discount of the state of the discount of the d water over my paper, or saulifies a few dispreto my drawing." Often it is more accident that desert the mature of his wors. The the makes a late most the paper, and this block in minchants a mate healst a large and is "metamorphosed into a cast. A 1775 at large it becomes a veritable design, if extends and it has fallen will permit." Virting Hage to says been food of rained easiles with storms passing over them, die playing powerful contrasts of light and shade-